THE GENESEE FARMER.

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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1834.

On Topping Indian Corn.

We have believed that farmers do not sufficiently observe and consider the great difference that exists in the profits between raising *good crops* and *excellent crops*—between *forty* bushels to the acre, and *fifty* bushels to the acre. We also believe that such differences are often produced by causes which are overlooked or deemed of little consequence. It will then (if we are right) become the interest of the farmer to look closely into these matters; and to ascertain by actual experiment, not only the difference of *expense* or *labor* between two methods of culture, but also the exact difference of *profit*.

About three years ago *William Clark*, jun. of Northampton in Massachusetts, made some experiment on topping Indian Corn which were published in The New England Farmer, Vol. x. No. 38. We have rarely met with so interesting a communication, and only its length precludes it from our columns. The results however, we shall copy.

Four rows adjoining each other, each consisting of ninety-two hills, were adjudged to be an average of the quality throughout the field; and one *half* of the *two inner rows* was topped by cutting one hill and then leaving the next hill uncut. The knife was applied between the ear and the first joint above it. The following is the result of the first row that was cut:

"At the time of harvesting, the corn was husked in the field. The forty-six hills from which the stalks had been cut, gave *forty-eight and a half pounds of ears;* and the forty-six hills on which the stalks had not been cut, gave *sixty two pounds of ears.* The number of ears in the two cases, was about the same. *Those from the uncut hills were evidently the best filled out* and the most hale. On a large proportion of them, the kernels were so closely wedged in, as to make it difficult to bend the ear at all without breaking it.

"Both parcels were carefully laid aside in a dry chamber for about six or eight weeks, at the expiration of which time, they were again weighed and the parcel of ears from the *uncut* hills, had lost in drying about two per cent more than the other; affording some evidence that the sap continued to circulate for a greater length of time in the *uncut* than in the *cut* stalks. The uncut hills gave forty two pounds eight ounces dry shelled corn, equal to sixty bushels and eight pounds per acre. The parcel from the cut hills, gave thirty three pounds seven ounces, equal to forty seven bushels and eighteen pounds per acre: making *a loss of twelve bushels and forty six pounds per acre by cutting the stalks,*—being conclusive evidence that while the sap is in circulation, nature does not assign the stalks an unprofitable office. The product of this whole row taken together, cut and uncut hills, was equal to 53 bushels and 41 pounds per acre."

The next row "would not show the practice of cutting stalks quite so destructive in its effects. Its whole produce was equal to 55 bushels and 10 pounds per acre,—or 1 bushel and 25 pounds per acre more than the former row."

"Not satisfied with resting the experiment here, I gathered the corn [on the two outer rows next adjoining], on which none of the stalks had been cut. These rows taken together contained 186 hills, and their product of dry shelled corn was equal to 60 bushels and 8 pounds per acre, precisely the same average yield as that part of [the first] row on which the stalks had not been cut.

"If this experiment is a fair test, it seems that *about twenty per cent, or one-fifth part of the crop is destroyed by cutting the stalks in the way they are usually cut.* If further experiments should establish this fact, I think there are few farmers that will hesitate long in deciding which is the most valuable, one acre of corn or five acres of top stalks. But *this twenty per cent is not saved at the expense of losing the stalks;* they are worth as much, and I think more, all things considered, after the corn is harvested, then they are gathered in the usual way. If after being bunched up in a green state, they heat or become moldy (a case of frequent occurrence) *they are utterly worthless*, except it be for manure; I know of no animal that will eat them. But after they have once been dried by the frost and wind, a subsequent moderate degree of mouldiness, seems to be no injury."

The Fire Blight in Pear Trees.

At page 122 of our current volume, we expressed doubts of the efficacy of hanging old iron in pear trees as a preventive of this malady; and we now copy the following paragraph from the letter of an esteemed friend, which has just been received:

"Many years ago some of my father's pear trees were damaged by the fire blight. He was advised to hang old iron in them as a talisman, which he did most profusely, but it did not save them. All have long since died with this malady. This may serve as a practical comment on such quackery." V.

Autumnal Ornamental Shrubs.

(*In a letter of the 1st instant.*)

It is not blossoms alone that give beauty to plants: fine foliage and well-colored fruits are not less pleasing to the eye; and they possess a power of resisting low temperatures near the close of autumn, which has not been imparted to flowers.

Amongst shrubs remarkable for the beauty of their foilage, is *Acacia julibrissin* and *Tamarix gallica.* There is some doubt if the former can be acclimated in the Genesee Country, though it succeeds well in the neighborhood of New York; but the latter is more manageable. It is true that when exposed, it has never within my observation survived our winters; but its stems of two years' growth are easily bent down and covered. In spring, I remove the damaged stems that were *too stiff to bend*, and in their place, raise up the others.

This shrub is also remarkable for the delicacy of its flowers, which terminate the branches in small spikes of two or three inches in length. When the ground is kept moist by frequent showers, it continues to bloom until late in Autumn. It is a plant of vigorous growth.

I will now speak of beautiful fruits. The American Mountain Ash (*Sorbus americana*) has already been noticed in the Genesee Farmer; and I am not singular in the opinion that it is rather more beautiful than the Mountain Ash of Europe. It is to be remembered however, that we have *two* native species in this country; and I consider the smaller kind through fine, a little inferior to the other.

The berries of the Fire Thorn (*Mespilus pyracantha*) are now just beginning to *glow*, and will soon be very splendid. I find as this shrub increases in size, it increases in beauty, the fruit being more thickly set on the branches. We may reckon about three months for the continurance of this display. It is indigenous to softe- climates than ours, and retains its *green leaves* here on the upper limbs only through our mildest winters. When the frost is intense, many of the small branches perish with the leaves; and yet during the last five years, mine has added very considerably to its size. A close line of such would make a formidable hedge.

There is another shrub, a native of our swamps, which I have always admired for the brilliancy of its fruit, but which is more difficult to cultivate in common gardens. I mean the Spotted Alder or *Prinos verticillatus.* Having failed in several attempts to reconcile it to a drier soil, we dug a pit three feet square and two feet deep, into which a large proportion of vegetable earth intimately mixed with garden mold, was precipitated. The excavation was not entirely filled; and it receives the wash of the alley in rainy weather. In this spot I have one of these shrubs in excellent condition; and when it fruits, I feel confident that no finer ornament can be found in my garden.

For the Genesee Farmer.

The Crops of 1834, in East

BLOOMFIELD.

The harvest being now past, and the summer ended, I have thought it would be interesting to your readers to know what success has attended the labors of the husbandman throughout the country. And if your correspondents could be induced to give a statement of any particular portion, with which they are intimately acquainted, the general results might be more accurately obtained than if no particular statements were given. Although my observations have been very limited, having been mostly confined at home during the summer, yet I think I can give a somewhat accurate account of my own town.

WHEAT—which is emphatically our staple commodity, has not been quite equal in quan

tity or quality to the crop of last year, yet a full medium crop. Some complaints of being shrunk, and some pieces of late sowed suffered by rust. In general early sowed wheat did much the best. The *White Flint*, is a favorite variety with our farmers, of which probably thrice as much is sown as of any other variety. The Red Chaff has always been in high repute among us, but is not considered as certain as the Flint, but when the season is propitious, and the land in fine tilth, it undoubtedly produces more than either of the other kinds. Beaver-dam was once considered very good for low lands and places subject to be winter killed, but of late is but little cultivated. The White Bald, and White Bearded, are only cultivated by a few farmers, tenacious of ancient usages. On the whole, the expectation of the husbandman has been fully realized. Although the crop was not equal to the last year's, yet the gathering of it was more severe. Laborers were scarce, and had not the weather been remarkably good much of it must have been injured before it could have been gathered.

BARLEY—is becoming a favorite fallow crop with our wheat growing farmers, and is generally cultivated. The crop has indeed been a very fine one, probably twice as much raised in town as in any former year.

OATS—have succeded well this season; are well filled, and rather more than an average crop.

CORN.—The season has been favorable for corn. Although the cold weather of May prevented early planting, the warmth of July brought it rapidly forward; and the drouth, which has been so severe at the north and west, has not much affected the crop with us. I think I have not known the crop so universally good for many years. Most fields are even now out of danger from frost.

GRASS—is light. The extreme cold of May prevented its having a good start before the dry weather came on. Some fields of early clover produced well—old meadows generally light, and very late. Much of our haying was done after harvest.

POTATOES—have been injured by the dry weather. Early planted yield well. Perhaps the crop will fall short of an average one.

BUCK WHEAT—is gaining in reputation among our farmers as a fallow crop. For fattening hogs it is undoubtedly profitable. The crop looks finely.

PEAS—are but little cultivated among us. It is not considered as a sure crop on our lands.

RYE—has gone into entire disuse since the temperance cause has been prevalent.

FLAX—is not cultivated by our farmers. The cheapness of cotton goods, and the general disuse of the "spindle and distaff," have rendered this crop an unprofitable one.

Our farmers are now actively engaged in their summer fallows,—many have finished them.—Early sowing is becoming more popular with us. Corn and oat stubble are very generally sowed to wheat. And the practice of sowing wheat after wheat, although very generally admitted as a bad one, is much on the increase.

On the whole, our farmers have much reason for gratitude to the Author of all our mercies, for the rich blessings which have attended their labors the past season. Although many sad forebodings were indulged last spring, as to the prospect of our harvest, and the state of the market, yet the evils we feared have passed away. We have been blessed in our *basket and in our store*, —market good, sales ready, and prices better than the most sanguine had anticipated.

Yours, &c. O. P. Q.

East Bloomfield, Sept. 6, 1834.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Cultivation of Madder.

MR. TUCKER,—There are consumed in the counties of Oneida and Otsego, by three manufacturing establishments, about two hundred and thirty four thousand pounds of Madder every three years. This article is dug from the ground once in three years. Suppose each acre produced from 1500 to 2000 lbs., but say the former, on a common soil, it would require 156 acres of land to produce Madder for these establishments; and perhaps the remaining manufactories, cloth dressers and families, use half as much more, making in the whole 351,000 lbs., which at 15 cts. per lb., the average price of best Dutch Madder for the last twelve years, is over $50,000. What a large sum to send to foreign countries, for an article which can be cultivated here as well as potatoes! I am well aware that less than 156 acres will produce the above amount; as, according to the quality of the land and cultivation, it will produce from 1500 to 2000 lbs. of dry Madder. I think it would produce 2000 lbs. on land that will yield in a good year 50 bushels of corn to the acre.—The whole cost of cultivation on rich deep loam, say sandy loam, digging, washing, drying, grinding, rent of land, seed, and interest of money, at 2000 lbs to the acre, will not exceed 7 cts. per lb. There are without doubt, on most farms in these counties, a few acres of land at least, suitable for the cultivation of this article. I consider that the demand will be for years unlimited; as there is not as yet, in the circle of my acquaintance, more than twenty five acres under cultivation, nine of which are under my management. The price of American Madder, for the three past years, has averaged about 23 cents, wholesale. The time for digging, as also for selling the top roots, or seed, is from the 15th of September to the 15th of October; the price at this time is $3 per bushel, by the quantity. These top roots are buried in the fall like potatoes, and planted the following spring in drills, six feet apart between the drills, (giving room for a crop of potatoes the first year.) and 12 or 18 inches apart in the drills. It is better to purchase the seed in the fall, as it will bear transportation much better when the buds are not much started,—and the price is considerably lower. The bottom roots are also dug at this time, and washed, (or rinsed, if dug from a light soil,) dried, &c. I have, of three years old roots, unengaged, 150 bushels, or enough to plant from 23 to 25 acres.

Mr. James Eaton, of Winfield, Herkimer co., is a successful cultivator and an honorable dealer in the article. There are others also, so that applicants can be supplied to a considerable amount. For more particular information, as to the cultivation of Madder, see "Phinney's Calendar, or Western Almanac, for 1834,"—also a communication in the Cultivator for August, in which is stated my success in the cultivation of this root for two or three years past.

As it is not the intention of the subscriber to offer any remarks to the public but what he believes are founded in truth, he respectfully invites editors of newspapers devoted to agriculture and manufactures, to copy some portion of the above into their respective papers—also other editors who may consider the subject important to the public.

A small package of ground Madder will be sent, on application, to the care of the President, or Committee of any agricultural society in the state, previous to their annual fair, for the inspection of members interested.

RUSSEL BRONSON.

Bridgewater, Oneida co., Sept. 1, 1834.

OBITUARY.—Died, at Ledyard, Cayuga county, on the morning of the 30th *ultimo*, of consumption, NOAH DENNIS, one of the patrons of this paper, and formerly an engineer on the Erie, and on the Cayuga and Seneca, Canals. He was a man of distinguished talents and great moral worth.

The Planting Machine,

It will be recollected by our readers that a letter was published in the second number of the present volume of the Farmer, in January last, from Samuel Allen, Esq., stating that one of the Planting Machines, of which a drawing and an account was given in the Farmer of October 26, 1833, would be sent to this office for exhibition. A few days since we received from the Messrs. Robbins, the Manufacturers, and who reside at Copenhagen, Lewis co., one of these machines, which may now be seen at our office.

That the Planting Machine, its construction and utility, may be understood by such of our readers as were not subscribers to the last volume of the Farmer, we republish the drawing sent us by Mr. Allen, together with his letter describing its uses. From an examination of the Machine our opinion is that it is admirably adapted for all the purposes it was designed, and that it is well worth the attention of both farmers and gardeners.

CUTTING MACHINE.—The Messrs. Robbins have also sent to this office a machine, of very simple construction, for cutting potatoes, turneps, rutabaga, &c. Its cost is $7.

From the Genesee Farmer of Oct. 26, 1833.

Copenhagen, Lewis Co. N. Y.
Sept. 28, 1833.

MR. LUTHER TUCKER—I observed in the Farmer of the 14th inst., an inquiry respecting a barrow for planting different kinds and sizes of seeds. I take the liberty of sending you a small drawing of one, made and used in this section of the country. The cost of a single machine complete with the different droppers will be twelve dollars.

This machine has been for some time in operation, and has been found to answer the intended purpose in the most perfect manner. There can be no difficulty in the application of the machine to the planting of any kind of seeds, and any number of them at a time and at any required distance, as fast as a man can walk. When the rows are set four feet apart one way, and eighteen inches the other, there is no difficulty, nor is it a very hard day's work for a man to plant from eight to ten acres, after the ground is properly prepared to receive the seeds.

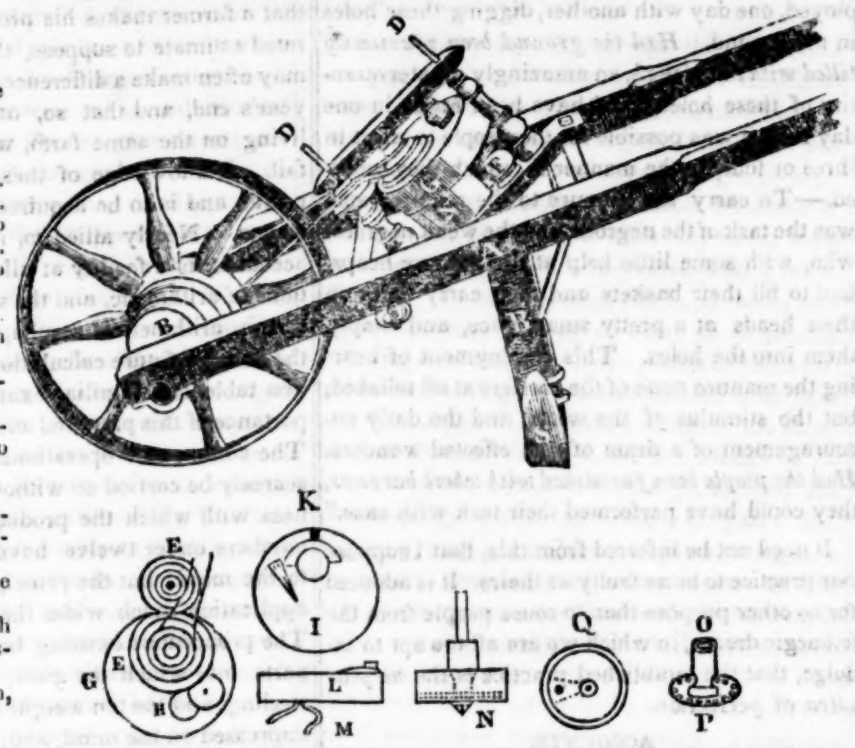
I am yours, respectfully,

SAM'L. ALLEN.

A. H. and L. Robbin's Planting Machine.

EXPLANATION.

A, the frame.
B, the whirl on the wheel.
C, the inclined perch.
D D, standards.
E E, shieves or pullies.
F, short post or support.
G, the upper box, into which the seed is put.
H, opening in the top of the upper box.
I, lower side of box G.
K, square orifice with its guard of tin.
L, side view of the upper box.
M, a spring, which forces out the seed to be sown.
N, lower box.
O, hollow cylinder attached to P, the lower plate.
Q, lower side of the lower box.
R, hollow shaft through which the seed passes into the ground.
S, sheathing of iron, or steel.



☞ We conclude this week the publication of an able paper by William Hawkins, from the *Foreign Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, furnished us by Judge Buel, of Albany. We hope its length will deter none of the readers of the Farmer from giving it a perusal. It exhibits in a clear light, the importance of a *professional* education to the sons of farmers—that is, that it is as important to the farmer that he should have such an education as will qualify him to follow the pursuits of Agriculture in the most profitable manner, as that the lawyer, physician, or minister, should have an appropriate education to fit them for their vocations.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Highways---No. XXIX.

An American, some account of whose travels in England, has lately been published in an eastern paper,—makes the following pertinent observations on Roads; and I select them as a proof that I am not singular in my views of the very inefficient system that prevails among us:

"I am prepared to acknowledge all that English travelers assert of the badness of the American roads. Indeed *in most parts of America we have no good roads.* THE BEST OF THEM cannot be COMPARED with those in England; and I fear that *until we change our whole system of making roads*, they never will be greatly improved. Our roads are seldom repaired oftener than once a year; and having become almost impassable, the repairing is seldom any more effectual than *to make the road so it can be traveled in a good season.* When the wet season returns, the road soon becomes as bad as before. I am convinced that *one half of the labor bestowed upon our roads*, would if applied seasonably and in the manner practiced here, give us altogether BETTER ROADS."

The impropriety of heaping up the *softest materials* for highways, appears to be very rarely considered. It is true enough as that writer remarks that "the repairing is seldom any more effectual than to make the road so it can be traveled in A GOOD SEASON." This seems indeed to be the whole object that is kept in view. Not the least provision is made to render them hard and solid during the soaking rains of spring and autumn; or even to accommodate us with a side path for sleighs when the snow is becoming bare on the beaten track. Posterity may become wiser; and if it does, the proceedings of the overseers of highways in these times, must be an object of special wonder. VIATOR.

From the Farmer and Mechanic.

To Produce a Great Variety of SEED POTATOES.

Gather in the fall, or as soon as the potatoe balls, or seeds that grow on the vines, get ripe, say about the first frost, any quantity, a good large quantity.

Put the balls in the joints of your fences, on the grass. Cover them with straw, say about twelve inches thick. Let them be undisturbed during the winter. In the spring you will have potatoes springing up through the straw. Do not disturb them until the next fall, when the vines decay of their own accord. Then raise up the straw and you will find small potatoes of every color, name, and quality, that you ever saw. Nineteen different kinds, have been found, the product of half a bushel of potatoe balls, on ten yards square of ground. Select and plant the next year and you will have a fine crop, and of the very same kind that you plant. Be careful not to put two different kinds into the same hill. These varieties will last you two or three years; then you had better take a fresh supply from the seed again, as above directed. Persevere and you can obtain an almost endless variety.

A FARMER'S SON.

FERTILITY OF SPANISH SOIL.—The meadows in Valencia, in Spain, according to Fischer's 'Valencia,' may be worked for eight months in the year. The mulberry trees renew their leaves three or four times annually. The same soil produces corn, pulse, and vegetables, in uninterrupted succession, and rewards the husbandman with forty, fifty, nay, even an hundred per cent.

Balm blossoms, steeped in water, color a pretty rose color. This answers very well for the linings of children's bonnets, for ribbons &c. It fades in the course of one season, but it is very little trouble to recolor with it. It merely requires to be steeped and strained. Perhaps a small piece of alum might serve to set the color, in some degree, in earthern or tin.

Barn Yard.

Now is the time to furnish the raw materials for your manufactories, to wit, your barn yard or barn cellar, hog pen, &c. Dr. Deane observed "after the farm yard is cleaned in the spring, the farmer should embrace the first leisure he has to store it with a variety of materials for making manure. For this purpose he may cart into it swamp mud, clay, brick dust, straw, thatch, fern, weeds, leaves of trees, turfs, marsh mud, eel grass, or even sand and loam. If he cannot get all these kinds of rubbish, he may take such of them as are most easily obtained. Any of these substances being mixed with the dung and stale of cattle, will become good manure. But some regard may be had to the nature of the soil on which the manure is to be laid. If it be clay the less clay and the more brick dust and sand will be proper. If a sandy soil, clay, pond-mud and flats will be better ingredients.

"All the materials above mentioned, and many more that might be named, will in one year become good manure, by being mixed with the excrements of the cattle, and prevent the waste of them. And this is thought by the best writers on husbandry, to be the cheapest method a farmer can take to manure his land, considering the small cost of the materials made into manure."

Farmers might make a valuable addition to their farm-yard manure, by digging a hole at a convenient distance from their kitchen, about 3 or 4 feet deep, and sufficiently wide to form a common receptacle for the various matters originating in and about the house; extending a paved gutter from the kitchen to it, to conduct soapsuds and other useless slops into it. When it becomes offensive, the offensive matter should be covered with earth. That which was thrown up in digging the hole may be applied as long as it lasts. Care should be taken to prevent the water from without from running into it. The receptacle may be hid from sight by planting an evergreen hedge around it, leaving an opening at the back for putting in and taking out the contents.

Chinese Mulberry.

The Mulberry seed, furnished to several persons in Massachusetts, by the missionaries in China, have been extremely prolific, and the prospects are highly flattering for the manufacturer of New England silk. The following extract from an intelligent and enterprising gentleman in Northampton, received within a few days, will be read with interest. "My prospects brighten every day, as it regards the silk business. I receive encouragement from every quarter. Gentlemen of the first respectability, possed of capital, are ready to engage in it. My trees have grown wonderfully. I shall sell twelve or fifteen hundred dollars worth this season, and shall propagate largely next season, if my life is prolonged. I wish you would come up here and settle yourself down. You would find it a delightful employment, to produce so rich a substance from the soil. It is a business which *competition* cannot affect, excepting for the better. For it is a fact, that the more there are engaged in it, the better it will be for each one. The time is not far distant, when New England will produce SILK, *equal in value to the* COTTON *of the South*. Of this no one can doubt, who has given any attention to the subject. I have already calls from gentlemen from every quarter, to see my trees and obtain information about the business. I am now planning a building, to be erected the coming winter, for the feeding of worms, two hundred feet long by twenty-four feet wide, two stories high, which I shall place below the garden, next the woods. I have sold one thousand trees to a gentleman for $250, and to others $500 worth more; my number will soon be taken up."—*Bost. Cour.*

PROLIFIC.—In reaping a field of winter wheat, a few days since, Mr. Lemuel Tracy, of Cornish, N. H., gathered from the product of one kernel of wheat 41 heads, containing 1419 kernels, at least nine-tenths of which were plump and sound. —*Vermont Republican.*

From the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

On providing Schools for the Instruction of Farmers' Sons in the Physical Sciences. *By William Hawkins.*

(*Concluded.*)

MECHANICS.—THE ART OF PRODUCING A GIVEN RESULT WITH THE SMALLEST EXPENSE OF POWER.

It is very important to make power go as far as possible, because it is the dead weight upon a farm. Horses eat and drink, but produce neither milk nor wool. Perhaps the best way to show the value of this kind of knowledge, is to point out the losses attendant on its absence. Every body must have seen ploughs so ill constructed as to require three horses to draw them through a soil which might have been worked well enough with two, in a plough of the improved pattern.—Instead of a sharp edge contrived to cut the ground, and a well formed mould-board to turn it over, you may sometimes see a blunt wedge dragged slowly through the soil, to the intolerable fatigue of the cattle, as well as the rapid destruction of the plough and harness; but little work is done, and that little in an expensive and slovenly manner.* Carts and wagons, too, are susceptible of great improvement; their more common faults are their weight,—the friction at the axle, the dishing of the wheels, and the want of springs: the consequence is that a horse is jaded and knocked up by what would, under more skilful management, have been an easy day's journey. An acquaintance with mechanics would also induce a man to pay more attention to the state of the roads. But besides carts and ploughs, we are every day introducing fresh machinery. We thrash, dress, plant, and sow by its aid, and though of no very intricate construction, these machines are somewhat more so than the old farming implements. The farmer is not to expect his laborers to study their principles, and he is not up to his work unless he can tell whether his tools are well or ill made, and cure the cause of any defect in their workings. If, by a little here and there, a man can save the labor of one horse on a farm, it is a great thing. The multitudes of machines which are rising like meteors around us, should, in this branch of science, at all events, unteach us the foolish vanity of supposing our present practices the best possible. In the West Indies they are no doubt as well convinced of the excellence of their agriculture as we are, and they have not generally introduced either the plough or the wheel-barrow! My authority for this is the writer of a lively sketch of their manners and customs, entitled "Marly, or a Planter's Life in the West Indies." He says, "After a week or five days of this kind of labor, very distressing to the people, few acres indeed were gone over, although there were rather more than one hundred negroes employed, one day with another, digging these holes in the ground. *Had the ground been previously tilled with the plough*, an amazingly greater quantity of these holes could have been made in one day than it was possible for the people to effect in three or four, in the manner in which they worked.—To carry the manure to the required spot was the task of the negroes, and the weak negroes, who, with some little help at the manure-heaps, had to fill their baskets and then carry them on their heads at a pretty smart pace, and empty them into the holes. This employment of bearing the manure none of the carriers at all relished, but the stimulus of the whip, and the daily encouragement of a dram of rum effected wonders. *Had the people been furnished with wheel-barrows*, they could have performed their task with ease."

It need not be inferred from this, that I suppose our practice to be as faulty as theirs. It is adduced for no other purpose than to rouse people from the lethargic dream, in which we are all too apt to indulge, that the established practice is the *ne plus ultra* of perfection.

ACCOUNTS.

In a business embracing so many particulars as farming, it is essential to be able to distinguish the profit and loss upon each. Nothing is more easy or more common than for a man who keeps no accounts, to continue for a series of years, to lose money upon some particular department without knowing it, or, which is almost as bad, to employ his time and capital in less profitable speculations, when he might have applied them to such as were more so. A farmer grows many sorts of crops, and keeps several species of animals—breeding some and buying others, and uses many kinds of manure. Assuming that he has a general profit of 10 per cent. at the year's end, how is he to tell whether all the branches of his business have contributed rateably to this result—how, I say, is he to tell this without accounts? The cost of one acre of corn, for example, is by no means self-evident; it is "compounded of many simples, extracted from many objects,"—rent, tithe, taxes, seed and tillage—horses' keep and man's keep—rates for the poor—the church and the highways, and so with every other crop. Suppose now, that in the case of oats, all the items of empenditure accurately set down, shall amount to 5*l.* 15*s.* annually, and that the crop shall sell for 5*l.* 10*s.* Upon forty acres, here would be a loss of 10*l.* a year; but without setting down the several items which compose the cost, and adding them together, how is a man to tell within 5*s.* what his acre of oats cost him? He may know that his acre cost him *about* 5*l.* or 6*l.*, but in this very *about* is the *essence* of the mischief. About 5*l.* or 6*l.* may mean either 5*l.* or 6*l.*; now if the selling price were 5*l.* 10*s.*, the former supposition would give a profit, and the latter a loss, of 20*l.* a year; and thus any man may, and multidudes do, continue to the end of their lives carrying on branches of business by which they lose money unconsciously. The observations apply to manures brought on a farm. Price, carriage, labor, &c. all reckoned, bonedust may be 5*s.* an acre dearer or cheaper than stable dung,—but without counting up the cost of each item that forms the price, a man may be ignorant of this difference, and he may lose 5*s.* on an acre. It is by a few shillings gained here and saved there, that a farmer makes his profit. It is no exaggerated estimate to suppose, that these petty items may often make a difference of 10 per cent. at the year's end, and that so, one man may make a living on the same farm, where another would fail. A knowledge of these details therefore is useful, and is to be acquired by a system of accounts. Nearly allied to, if not identical with, accounts, is a facility at all the common operations of arithmetic, and the storing in the mind of certain arithmetical results, which may serve as the basis of future calculations. The multiplication table is a familiar example of the vast importance of this prepared and portable knowledge. The commonest operations of arithmetic could scarcely be carried on without the intuitive readiness with which the product of any two of the numbers under twelve have been made to occur to the mind; but the principle is capable of an application much wider than it has received.—The proportions existing between the numerical parts into which the year, the acre, the pound sterling, and the ton weight are divided, might be impressed on the mind, and, as it were, *burnt in* by continued repetition; as, for example, the weight of an acre of turneps, is a fact which it is desirable to know, and which is ascertained in five minutes, if we bear in mind, that, for every pound on the square yard, there are 2 tons 3 cwt. 24 lbs. on the acre; and we should, in a similar manner, be able to tell without effort, what breadth of turneps would keep a sheep or a cow for a year.—The number of inches in a square or cubic yard, and of yards in an acre, the number of pounds in a ton, and the proportion existing between the days in the year, and the common subdivisions of our measures of weight, capacity, superfices and value, suggest themselves as instances. A number of these facts and relations being well impressed on the recollection of boys at school, they would come in after-life to the calculations necessary to established knowledge, instead of guesses respecting the affairs of their farms, so well prepared as to make that occur intuitively and without labor, which men, not so prepared, could only come at with much labor, or perhaps not at all. There is scarcely any thing easier than the use of logarithms, but we are certainly not all qualified to have invented them.

There still remains other sciences from which instances as frequent might be drawn. Vegetable Physiology, Meteorology, Geology, Hydrostatics; but it is not by the endless multiplication of instances that attention can be enchained or conviction adduced, but a sample is intended and not a catalogue. A nosegay may give some idea of the riches of the parterre, and has the advantage of being more portable.

But besides enriching the mind with a store of knowledge positively and actually useful, a course of education such as I have suggested, would, by the inculcation of sound principles, defend the mind from the inroads of many senseless prejudices; for the ignorant are, as has been before hinted, the most inveterate theorists. They will never be satisfied without assigning some cause for the phenomena which they see, and that assigned cause is often not only false, but absurd; and, as the remedies resorted to are mutually correspondent with the supposed cause of disease,

*By the way, it appears to me that an improvement might be made upon the best ploughs now in use. The cutting of the soil appears to be scientifically done; but the clod, when cut, presses with force against the shoulders of the mould-board, and offers considerable resistance to its advance. Evidently the force which turns it over should, if possible, be made to act at right angles with the track of the plough, whereas at present, it approaches in the same line. Might not an endless chain, or an horizontal wheel of small diameter, be inserted just at the point where the clod presses upon the mould-board, so as to ease the friction? If the pulverization of the clod be the object, that would be more economically effected by rolling and harrowing afterwards.

the latter is likely to remain undisturbed, and a new disease to be introduced by the operation of the intended remedy. Apple trees have been cut down, from its having been unjustly supposed that they bred certain insects which did mischief to the corn. Kirby and Spence give an instance of a meadow in which the grass was eaten up by grubs; the rooks were busy in digging for these grubs, of which they happened to be fond, but the owner thought it was the rooks that eat the grass, and he therefore shot them. It is not stated whether he also killed his cat to preserve his cheese from the mice. Bradley, an agriculturist famous in his day, accounted for the blight in the following original manner: He supposed it to be occasioned by insects which came from Nova Zembla, "*where the cold is intense enough to give life to these small creatures.*" The late Mr. Bakewell theorized himself into thinking, that dung should be dried into the fineness of a pinch of snuff,—"an opinion," says the author of the New Farmer's Calendar, "which I have ever thought absurd and unprofitable in the extreme," and I believe most people will think so too; but even the author of that Calendar is guilty of the following heresy:—He says "It would be wonderful did we not know of the constant recurrence of such contrarieties in agricultural practice, that lime has been often found of the utmost advantage and perfectly noxious by different cultivators, on soils of *a perfectly similar nature*," which I think "may hardly be, Master Shallow."

A scientific education would, moreover, remove the great gulph which appears to separate every part of the country from every other part; things may be known and done for ages in one place, without there being heard of in another not a hundred miles off. Potatoes were brought into Ireland about 1610, and did not arrive in Cantire, which is a very sandy soil, and where they have since succeeded so well, in less than a century and a half. They had reached Lancashire forty years before they were much planted about London, and then considered as rarities, without any conception of the utility that might arise from bringing them into common use. The cultivation of the turnep was introduced about 1670, but at first it seems to have been overlooked and even neglected for many years, and then again proposed, recommended, and explained with better success.

To put the argument into a different form, let us advert to the introduction of Swedish turneps.—Less than 35 years ago, the author of the New Farmer's Calendar was obliged to quote an account of them from the Nottinghamshire Report, "being without experience in the culture of this root." And in another place he says, "I hear his Grace, the Duke of Bedford, has from 20 to 30 acres of the Ruta Baga at Woburn." Now, if this crop had made its way no faster than potatoes, it would not have been heard of over a quarter of the kingdom yet, and there are many farms to whose improved system of husbandry they are essential. It is stated in the history of the Royal Society, that the value of sea-shells as a manure had been known in Cornwall at least as early as 1675, and the process followed had been published in the transactions of the Royal Society; and yet, in 1744, the use of them was so little understood in Suffolk, that a farmer who found it out by accident, soon realized a fortune by the discovery.

It has already been hinted that the instruction here proposed could be given only at school.—Grown men scarcely ever have resolution enough to carry them through the fatigue of studying fresh sciences. Either distinct schools might be established, or the existing schools might be modified. An intelligent farmer, who is already in the habit of taking pupils, might be provided with a scientific tutor. In the morning, the boys might employ themselves as they do now, in personally observing and assisting in the affairs of the farm; and in the evening they would receive from their tutor instruction in Chemistry, Botany, the structure and diseases of cattle, the knowledge of insects and of the weather, natural philosophy and book-keeping. I suppose a couple of years well employed would be sufficient to give a young man a competent knowledge of these matters. A difficulty might present itself in the first instance, in finding tutors properly qualified; but that would be at the beginning only, for the pupils of this year would be the tutors of the next, and so a perpetual succession would be provided. People are sly of new things; but a father in choosing a school for his son would naturally say, (if the charge was not increased,) whether these things be of any use or not, we shall get them for nothing; the boys will receive the usual instruction *and this besides*, be it worth little or much; and, therefore, by all means let us have it.

The only means by which there is any hope for accomplishing these purposes is, the formation of a comprehensive Agricultural Society; and it is a little surprising, that among the innumerable societies now existing in London, there is none specially dedicated to the improvement of Agriculture. There are many provincial farming societies, probably all useful more or less; but there are important purposes which they are not qualified to effect. Therefore, I propose the formation of a central society, to be established in London, for the improvement of the agriculture of the kingdom, which might be called the "British Society of Agriculture," with the following objects:—

To provide a suitable building, or rooms, for holding a library, museum, &c.

To hold meetings once a fortnight, at certain seasons of the year.

To procure from the most eminent scientific men of the day, lectures on the application of the various sciences to agriculture, which might afterwards be printed.

To correspond with foreign societies, and to form a center of communication for those established in this country.

To take in all the periodical and other scientific works applicable to agriculture, published in any part of the world, and to print and circulate, in a cheap form, monthly digests of whatever useful matter they might contain.

But, principally, to establish throughout the kingdom, schools for the instruction of farmer's sons in the elements of the Physical Sciences.

Smoke, raining into the house, and a scolding wife, will make a man run out of doors.

While the tall woman is stooping, the little one hath swept the house.

Women must have their wills while they live because they make none when they die.

From the New England Farmer.

Farmer's Work.

SELECT SEED CORN.

It is highly important that seed corn should be selected from the best samples which can be obtained. The reason why this practice is recommended is this: the offspring of vegetables as well as of animals will, in a great measure partake of the good or bad qualities of the parent. The following directions on this subject are from the pen of Joseph Cooper, Esq of Brunswick, N. J.

"When the first ears are ripe enough for seed, gather a sufficient quantity for early corn or replanting; and at the time you would wish your corn to be ripe generally, gather a sufficient quantity for planting the next year, having a particular care to take it from stocks which are large at bottom, of a regular taper, not over tall, the ears set low, and containing the greatest number of good sizeable ears of the best quality; let it dry speedily; and from the corn gathered as last described, plant your main crop, and if any hills should be missing, replant from that which was first gathered, which will cause the crop to ripen more regularly than common, which is a great benefit. The above mentioned I have practiced many years, and am satisfied it has increased the quantity and improved the quality of my crops, beyond what any person would imagine who had not tried the experiment."

Mr. Deane observed that "some recommended gathering seed corn before the time of harvest, being the ears that first ripen. But I think it would be better to mark them and let them remain on the stalks till they become sapless. Whenever they are taken in, they should be hung up by the husks, in a dry place, secure from early frost; and they will be so hardened as to be in no danger from the frost in winter."

SEEDS FOR SOWING.

The seeds of plants are in many particulars like bird's eggs, and as you would choose the finest animals for breeders, so let your vegetable stock proceed from the best, soundest, and most vigorous seeds. It is not sufficient that your seeds barely vegetate; they should come strong and vigorous if you would have them produce fine crops. The seeds of fruits are best sown with the fruit. Dr. Darwin observed, in substance, that when the fruit, which surrounds any kind of seeds can be sown with them, it may answer some good purpose. Thus the fruits of crabs, quinces, and some hard pears may be all the winter uninjured if covered only with their autumnal leaves, and will contribute much to nourish their germinating seeds in the spring. It has been recommended to sow the seeds of cherries, peaches, and some other fruits, which are of a perishable nature, as soon after the fruit is ripe as possible. If the seeds are kept till the next spring they become dried through, and the vegetative principle is destroyed. It is a good plan to keep small and rare seeds in their pods till the season of sowing them.

Mr. Cobbett says that "great care is necessary to avoid the use of unripe seed. Even in hot weather, when the seed would drop out, if the plants were left standing, pull or cut the plants and lay them on a cloth in the sun, till the seed be just ready to fall out; for, if forced from the pod the seeds are never so good. Seeds will

grow if gathered when green as grass, and afterwards dried in the sun; but they do not produce plants like those coming from *ripe seed.* I tried, some years ago, fifty grains of wheat, gathered green, against fifty gathered ripe. Not only were the *plants* of the former more feeble, when compared with the latter; not only was the produce of the former two thirds less than the latter; but even the quality of the grain was not half so good. Many of the ears had *smut,* which was not the case with those that came from the ripened seed, though the land and the cultivation were in both cases the same." Other writers advise not to reap wheat infected with smut till fully ripe and perfectly dry, and wheat, intended for seed should, in all cases be allowed to become quite ripe before it is used.

With regard to seed-wheat, an English writer observes as follows: "I never thresh the sheaves which are to supply with seed till just when I want to make use of it. I have a notion that the seed keeps better in the covering nature has given it, I mean the chaff, than it would without it; and I am pretty certain that it sprouts sooner in the ground, the husk or bran being preserved in a tenderer and more yielding state than it would be were it exposed to the open air."

WEEDS MADE USEFUL.

There are some vegetable productions, denominated weeds, such as purslane, pigweed, brakes, &c. which make good food for swine, and should be gathered and given to them, whether they are kept in pastures or in pens. But if weeds have so far arrived to maturity that their seeds would grow if they had a chance, it will be best to destroy the principle of vegetation by suffering them to ferment in a compost bed. For this object you may place them in a heap in some unoccupied spot, and cover them with soil. In this case it will be well first to sift a little quicklime over the heaps of weeds, and then shovel over them a quantity of soil to imbibe the gases produced by fermentation. A good husbandman permits as few vegetable and animal substances to decay or putrify in the open air as possible, but covers them over with earth and quicklime, if he has it, thus preserving his health by the same means by which he fertilizes his ground.

Laying down Grass Land.

In the third volume of the Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York, we find an article by S. De Witt, Esq. of Albany, from which we extract the following.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

There, in Great Britain, we are taught, that in order to have good pastures or meadows, no pains or expense must be spared to enrich the soil, where that is needed, to destroy as far as possible by a suitable course of husbandry every weed or plant that previously occupied the field; to have the ground perfectly pulverised by ploughing and harrowing, and then to sow on it a plentiful quantity of grass seed suited to the soil, and of those kinds which have been proved to be the best for those purposes. The fault I mean to find with our practice contrasted with that of the English is this—for pasture or meadow we sow in the spring of the year, on a field of winter grain, a small quantity of grass seed, from which we expect our future pastures and meadows, and trust to their branching out in two or three years so as to make tolerable pastures or meadows. In the meanwhile other grasses and weeds spring up so as to occupy most of the ground; and this is most notoriously the case in our new country, where the seeds of thousands of varieties of plants lie in the ground, ready to spring up and overcome the growth of artificial grasses. In order to prevent this, the English practice before described is the more necessary here. The aboriginal weeds must first be destroyed by preceding crops, especially by those which require the use of the hoe, and then such a quantity of clean well selected grass seeds must be sown as will cleverly fill the ground, and in their growth smother every other vegetable. For this purpose too much seed cannot be put in the ground at once. The practice of putting a small quantity of grass seed on ground laid down for pastures or meadows is one of the greatest errors in the husbandry of our country. On this subject I wish that our farmers would consult a book published in London, called the Complete Grazier. It gives recipes for the kinds and quantities of seed per acre proper to be sown on all the varieties of soils, such as clay, loam, sand, chalk, peats, up-lands, mid-lands, low-lands.

As a sample I will copy the recipe for an acre of low land: meadow fox-tail 2 pecks, meadow fescue 2 pecks, rough stalked poa 2 pecks, ray grass 1 peck, vernal grass 1 quart, white clover 2 quarts, marl grass 2 quarts, rib grass 2 quarts.

In the recipes for the various soils, the quantity of seed is generally about a bushel per acre. Let this be compared with our practice.

Here it is proper to be observed, that in laying down grounds for pasture lands, the English select the seeds of such grasses as will come to maturity in succession; but I think they carry this scheme to excess, and that there is no necessity for a mixture of such a variety of seeds to be used for these purposes. In our country the most esteemed grasses are white and red clover, timothy or herd's grass, the red top, and foul meadow. With these some other indigenous grasses intermix, the merits of which deserve to be investigated. Our best grasses for meadows are unquestionably the timothy, the red top, and foul meadow. The merits of this last mentioned grass are not generally known, and I suspect it to be the best for low alluvial soils, to be found in our country. It appears to me to be a variety of the red top, Agrostis vulgaris, and preferable to it, being more delicate in its structure, and having leaves more slender, longer, and in greater abundance. I have been told by an acquaintance from Orange county, that it is chiefly used on the reclaimed drowned lands there, and preferred to all other grasses, and that it yields most abundant crops. I know from my own observation for a number of years, that without any artificial preparation it has gradually supplanted the coarse aquatic grasses on the lower parts of the low-lands at Ithaca. There can be no better hay than that which is made of it. On a rich moist soil it will grow uncommonly dense, and I should think would yield as much from an acre as any other of the best cultivated grasses.

In order to make a good meadow on a rich soil I would recommend this practice. Destroy all the weeds and natural grasses by ploughing, harrowing, and suitable crops. Prepare the ground by sufficiently pulverizing it, and then sow on it so much timothy seed as that the growth from it shall immediately cover the ground, at least as thick as a field of flax. This then will give you a clear abundant crop of timothy to the exclusion of every other grass. Or if the ground be inclined to moisture, use foul meadow seed in the same manner; or make use of a mixture of timothy and foul meadow; at all events be not sparing of seed, and immediate abundant crops will be the reward. Timothy and foul meadow or red top, I consider as the best of all grasses for our low land meadows, and the more every other kind is kept out the better. Some of the English grasses may be advantageously used in laying down permanent pasture grounds, but white clover and timothy are the best in use among us. Red clover is to be preferred for soiling and enriching the ground, when fallowing is intended. By means of it, with the assistance of gypsum, the poorest soils can be made valuable

I have said that too much seed cannot be put into the ground at once. Every body knows what a small quantity is generally used, and how long it is before lands laid down as pastures or meadows come to perfection, and how they are injured by grasses of spontaneous growth which ought not to be there; but for which the greater part of the surface of the ground is left by the stingy sower. In confirmation of the propriety of these remarks, I will make further quotations from the Complete Grazier.

"The following proportions were sown a few years since by the Earl of Darlington; white or Dutch clover 17 lbs., clean hay seed 14 bushels, rib grass 1 1-2 lbs., trefoil 1 1-2 lbs. By which means (the soil being previously ploughed very fine and made perfectly level,) the land was speedily covered with a thick and excellent herbage. The only exceptionable thing in this practice is the quantity of seed, which is certainly too large for a statute acre."

The last remark, I presume, means an unnecessary waste of seed, not that the quantity used was an injury to the production of the field.

"Mr. Dalton's mode of laying down land to grass, is to make the ground perfectly smooth and level, and then sow upon every acre the following seeds, viz.: hay seed 6 bushels, rib grass 12 lbs., white or Dutch clover 8 lbs., burnet 5 lbs. He manures it with a compost of earth, dung and ashes, thoroughly mixed together, and folds his sheep upon it, &c. The proportion of seed, however, is still too great, though in other respects his management be excellent.

"In the laying down of land for the purpose of forming a good meadow, greatly superior to the generality of pastures, the late Mr. Curtis recommends the following grasses, and two species of clover, to be mixed in the following proportions: meadow fescue grass 1 pint, meadow fox-tail grass 1 pint, rough tailed meadow grass 1-2 pint, smooth stalked meadow grass 1-2 pint, crested dog's tail 1-2 pint, sweet scented spring grass 1-2 pint, white or Ducth clover 1-2 pint, common or red clover 1-2 pint.

"These are to be mixed together, and about three bushels sown on an acre."

Such appears to be the practice where agriculture has been growing towards perfection, aided by all the efforts of man, and the acquisitions of science and experience assiduously and constantly applied for its amelioration, for more than a thousand years. Now let the practice in our country be considered. With the reflection of this light on it, how most wretched does it appear!

How far the grasses of Europe are proper for our country, experience must decide. We know that one of our best grasses, ti

mothy or herds' grass, cannot be cultivated to advantage in England, and sufficient experiments have not been made, or, if made, not recorded, to ascertain which of the English grasses would be an acquisition in our practice of husbandry. Nor have the proper researches yet been made to our pasturages and meadows, by the introduction of the grasses on which our cattle subsist in their ranges in our forests. For this purpose I would advise, that a botanist should turn a horse or cow, not starved, but with an appetite rather sated, into the woods at a proper season of the year, and observe the grasses which the animal would select for his food. By this means some might be discovered which would make valuable additions to those used with us for our pastures or meadows.

New Bake Stove.

We have seen a baking and cooking apparatus, the invention of *Dr. Nott*, which bids fair to supersede the common stove for culinary purposes, as well as the tin baker now in use for baking in front of fires, by means of reflected heat. Dr. Nott's apparatus is also constructed for baking by the reflection of heat; but its superiority over the tin baker, now used, consists in its cooking and baking more quickly and perfectly—in excluding the external air—in taking but a very trifling amount of fuel, (three quarts of charcoal being sufficient to bake half a dozen loaves of bread)—and in its adaptation for use in any place—being as well calculated for cooking out of doors, in the open air, as in the kitchen. And its superiority, for the purpose of baking and cooking, over the common stove, consists in its taking not a quarter of the fuel which that requires—in giving out but little or no heat externally—and being easily moved from place to place, and put out of the way when not required for use.—*Schenectady Whig.*

An Example Worthy of Imitation.—A gentleman writes to us that "a few farmers in this town are about forming themselves into a society, principally for improvement in our wretched practice of farming. It is our present intention to procure an apparatus for analyzing soils, and a library of some of the most valuable works we can get on scientific and practical agriculture, and domestic affairs." This contemplated association appears to accord with the Hon T. Pickering's recommendation, expressed in his Address to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, which as it cannot be too often repeated, we will here republish.

"As we have no farmers who cannot read—in order to give all opportunities of reading, I suggest for consideration, the expediency of forming in each township in the State a farming society, of which the members should meet monthly, to converse on farming affairs—to make mutual communications of their practices in husbandry—to commit to writing every practice not in common use, which may be beneficially extended—and to read and examine modern publications on their vocation; particularly those of the State Society, which the Trustees would gratuitously furnish. To these, such township societies would find it agreeable and useful to add the best periodical publications, which issue from the presses of our own country, either through the agency of agricultural societies, or of well informed individuals. With these and a few other books on the subject, each township society would become possessed at a very small expense, of a pleasing and instructive agricultural library."—*N. E. Farmer.*

The wool campaign—In this vicinity, is pretty near over for the season. Those who sold last, have generally sold best. Two growers at Bernardstown sold at from 55 to 60 cents. The largest clip in Gill brought 50; the average of other sales there, was from 40 to 45 cts., at which rates nearly all the remainder have been bought on speculation. There is a great demand for the article. Manufacturers and manufacturer's agents pass every day through this place on their way to the grazing towns.—*Greenfield Mercury.*

PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES.	PER	Sept. 12. ROCHESTER.	Sept. 8. NEW-YORK.
Ashes—Pot....	100lbs.	$3,40.....	$4,00 a 5,00
—— Pearl..	.....	3,60.....	4,50 a 4,60
Beeswax, yellow	lb.	0,18 a 0,20	20 a 21
Candles, mould	.....	0,10 a 0,11	11. a 13
—— dipped.	.....	0,09 a 0,10	10 a 11
Cloverseed.....	.....	6½.....	5 .a..7
Flax, American.	.....	.....	7½..a..8½
Flax seed, clean	tierce	9,00a10,00	00,00 a0,00
Flour, Western.	barrel	4,75.....	5,37a 5,50
Grain, Wheat..	bushel	0,00a0,87½	0,00 a0,00
—— Rye....	.....	0,62.....	70.a..75
—— Oats...	.....	0,25.a..27	32.a..35
—— Corn...	.....	0,50.....	72.a..75
—— Barley..	.....	0,50.a..00	68.a..00
Hemp, Americ'n	ton	.....	100 a 120
Hops, 1st sort .	lb.	.....	00.a..00
Plaster Paris...	ton	6,50 a 0,00	2,00 a2,25
Beef, Mess....	barrel	0,00 a12,00	9,50 a 10,25
—— Prime....	.....	0,00 a 8,00	6,00 a 6,25
Pork, Mess....	.....	14,00a15,00	13,50a14,50
—— Prime....	.....	11,00	9,12a10,00
—— in the hog.	100lbs.	4,00.....	....
Tallow.....	.....	7,50 a 8,00	6,75 a 7,00
Hay.....	ton	3,00 a 10,00	9,75a11,20
Apples.....	bushel	50.a.100	.....

Monroe Horticultural Garden & Nursery.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—A few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, the White Italian Mulberry by the hundred or thousand, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mosty of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand, at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large collection of Green House Plants of choice and select varieties, and in good condition.

Orders by mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to, and packages delivered in Rochester, or at the Canal one mile from the Nursery.

☞ Orders for *Mr.* Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to those who wish them, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer. ASA ROWE.

Greece, *Monroe* co. N. Y. Sept. 13, 1834.

Seed Wheat.

THE subscriber having taken great pains to procure the most approved varieties of Wheat, and having been very particular to have his fields cleared of foul seed by weeding, and by means of a seed screen will separate all the light or imperfect grain, leaving only the full grown and perfect berry, warranted entirely free from smut, offers to the farming public about 1000 bushels of his own raising, consisting of the following varieties, viz:

Indiana, white berry,
White Flint, do. do.
Mud, do do. a species of White Flint thrashes easy and endures the winter remarkably
Beaver Dam, red berry, does well on light land.
White bearded, do. succeeds well sown late, after corn.

The subscriber will furnish the above kinds delivered at any Port on Lake Ontario, or at any place on the canal, according to order, (bags or barrels furnished if requested,) subject to cost and charges.

N. B. Any other kinds of Wheat produced in this country, will be furnished if requested.

G. H. HOLDEN.

Charlotte, Aug. 20, 1834. aug 22

ELECTION NOTICE.

Sheriff's Office, Rochester, August 14, 1834.

A GENERAL Election is to be held in the county of Monroe on the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the *Secretary of State*, of which a copy is annexed.

E. M. PARSONS, Sheriff of the county of Monroe.

State of New-York, Secretary's Office, *Albany, Aug.* 1, 1834.

Sir—I hereby give notice that at the next General Election, which is to be held on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of November next, a Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to be elected.

Notice is also given that two Senators are to be chosen in the Eighth Senate District, one in place of Trumbull Cary, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next, and the other in the place of John Birdsall, resigned, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December, 1835.

JOHN A. DIX, *Secretary of State.*

To the Sheriff of the county of Monroe.

N. B.—The Inspectors of Election in the several towns in your county will give notice of the election of a Representative to Congress from the Twenty-eighth Congressional District; also for the choice of Members of Assembly, and for filling any vacancies in County offices that may exist.

☞ All public newspapers in this county will publish the above, and send their bills to the Sheriff the county. aug 16.

Axtell's Portable Patent Cast

IRON THRASHING MACHINE & HORSE POWER.

THE above Machine and Power can be seen at the Court-House Yard, or opposite E. & H. Lyon's Woolen Factory, near Kempshall & Bush's Furnace. The Power is entirely cast iron, also the Machine with the exception of the covering to the Machine and staves in the cylinder which the teeth are set into. There are upwards of 40 of the above Machines in operation in Ontario county and vicinity, and take the preference of any manufactured in that quarter. It is useless to state the good properties of the Machine, as there has been so much deception heretofore practiced by Thrashing Machine makers, but if persons wishing to purchase would call and examine, we think they can be satisfied that it is preferable to any kind yet in use.

They have been thoroughly tested, having been used for upwards of a year.

Application for information to *Kempshall & Bush*, few doors north of Eagle Tavern, State-st. or *Stephen Clark*, at Monroe House, on Buffalo-st.

DE GRAFF & TOWNSEND.

Rochester, N. Y. Aug. 29, 1834.

AXTELL'S *Cast Iron Horse Power and Thrashing Machine*, has been used in thrashing one day by my hands for the purpose of exhibiting it. It was drawn by two horses and two oxen, the oxen drawing singly. It was no more than moderate work for them. The Power and Machine appeared to operate well; full as well, and in some respects better, than any I have seen in operation. I did not examine the straw or wheat after thrashing. At the rate it was used when in operation it would, if that rate had been continued all day, have thrashed 300 bushels, and probably more. I know of no reason to suspect that the wheat was not thrashed clean, or that it was cut or broken—it is not fanned. The persons in my employ thought the Machine and Power altogether superior to any other Machine in use in this quarter. SELLECK BOUGHTON.

Rochester, N. Y. Aug. 29, 1834.

This may certify that I have used AXTELL'S *Patent Cast Iron Thrashing Machine and Horse Power*, and can say it will thrash faster and with more ease for the horses than any other machine I have seen. I thrashed, when I first operated it, sixty bushels wheat in one hour and a half, without urging the horses any faster than I should naturally drive during the day. The Machine does not break the wheat, and thrashes clean, and I had no difficulty of any part of Power or Machine breaking.

I have seen quite a number of different kinds of Thrashing Machines operated, and I give the above Machine and Power the preference over any I have yet seen. BARNARD M. HOWARD.

Brockport, Aug. 22, 1834.

We are well acquainted with Mr. Howard, and know him to be a farmer of the first respectability, and believe what he states above to be correct.

ROBY, GOULD & Co.

Brockport, Aug 23, 1834. sept 3-r4t.

From the Knickerbocker.

Remembrances.

Oft at the hour when evening throws
Its gathering shades o'er vale and hill,
While half the scene in twilight glows,
And half in sun-light glories still:
The thought of all that we have been,
And hoped and feared on life's long way—
Remembrances of joy and pain,
Come mingling with the close of day.

The distant scene of Youth's bright dream,
The smiling green, the rustling tree;
The murmur of the grass-fringed stream,
The bounding of the torrent free—
The friend, whose tender voice no more
Shall sweetly thrill the listening ear,
The glow that Love's first vision wore,
And Disappointment's pangs—are here.

But soft o'er each reviving scene
The chastening hues of Memory spread;
And smiling each dark thought between,
Hope softens every tear we shed.
O thus, when Death's long night comes on,
And its dark shades around me lie,
May parting beams from Memory's sun
Blend softly in my evening sky!

'Look Aloft.'

Is the night around thee,
Has the tyrant bound thee—
Fortune known so oft?
Cease thy deep repining,
Lo! a star is shining—
Look aloft—look aloft.

See, where, bright before thee,
Beams a planet o'er thee,
Wooingly and soft—
Looks the hour not brighter?
Is the chain not lighter?
Look aloft—look aloft.

In the coming hours,
Life shall bring thee flowers,
Beautiful and soft:
Banish then thy sadness,
Give thy heart to gladness—
Look aloft—look aloft.

And when earth grows dreary,
And when hours seem weary,
As we feel them oft—
Let thy heart not languish,
Cheer thee in thy anguish—
Look aloft—look aloft. S.

Washington's True Greatness.—When Colonel Washington was stationed at Alexandria, in 1754, there was an election for members of the Assembly, when Mr. W. Paine opposed the candidate supported by Washington. In the course of the contest, Washington grew warm, and said something offensive to Mr. Payne, who at one blow extended him on the ground. The regiment heard that their Colonel was murdered by the mob, and they were soon under arms and in rapid motion to the town to inflict punishment on the supposed murderers. To their great joy he came out to meet them, thanking them for such a proof of attachment, but conjuring them by their love for him, and their duty, to return peaceably to their barracks. Feeling himself to be the aggressor, he resolved to make honorable reparation. Early next morning he wrote a polite note to Mr. Payne, requesting to see him at the tavern. Payne repaired to the place appointed, in expectation of a duel, but what was his surprise to see wine and glasses in lieu of pistols. Washington rose to meet him, and smiling as he offered his hand, began, "Mr. Payne, to err is nature; to rectify error is glory. I believe I was wrong yesterday; you have already had some satisfaction, and if you deem that sufficient here is my hand, let us be friends." An act of such sublime virtue produced its proper effect, and Mr. Payne was from that moment an enthusiastic admirer of Washington.

Respectability.

We apprehend that there is no one thing that occasions more misery in this world than the wrong meaning that has been given to this one word, 'respectability.' What is respectability? Is it in being a 'lawyer,' a 'doctor,' a 'merchant,' or a 'minister'? Does it consist in wearing the 'best broadcloth,' or in being able to dance gracefully, or jabber French fluently? Assuredly not. All these may, and do exist, and yet their possessors are as far from being *respectable* as they are from being useful members of society—which, by the way, is as far as you can possibly get by way of comparison. True respectability consists in adorning the situation in life in which providence has placed us—in striving with all assiduity to make ourselves wiser and better—in doing all that is in our power to enhance our own happiness and the happiness of our fellow beings. The man who by his honest industry gains himself and family a comfortable subsistence by tilling the soil, is far more *respectable* than the lawyer who has amassed his thousands by grinding the face of the poor, and wrenching from the hands of the unfortunate his only support in the shape of *fees*, or the doctor who prescribes his nostrums, which oftener kill than cure, or the merchant whose worthless limbs are covered with costly apparel. Men form false estimates from outward appearances—it is not outward show, not costly apparel, nor difference of calling that make men respectable. There is a certain class in society—mere butter-flies, who it is true lay claim to respectability, and who affect to treat the common people—those who do not choose to deck their person in gaudy attire, and who spend their time in idle frivolity and senseless mirth—with great indifference. But when we become acquainted with these creatures, we shall look upon them with very different feelings than those of envy. We shall view them with pity and contempt—pity because they thus effectually by their folly blot out of existence the mind, the soul, that only principle in them which can afford them lasting happiness and make them useful in the world in which they are permitted to *stay*—to *live*, such beings do not—and contempt, that those who have the power thus to make themselves really happy and useful, should thus render themselves complete drones—yes, complete nuisances in society.

Let the honest farmer or mechanic content himself, and act consistently with this reflection, that they are doing more for the good of their country—for mankind and their own happiness while engaged in their useful employments, than a host of indolent lawyers, ignorant doctors, or insolvent merchants, and let them teach these things diligently to their children, and we shall see less guilded poverty—fewer brainless dandies—fewer effeminate and useless females, and more *true respectability* than we now meet with.

German Literature.—"The Rhine is an emblem of its luxuriance, its fertility, its romance. The best commentary on the German genius, is a visit to the German scenery. The mighty gloom of the Hartz; the feudal towers that look over vines and deep valleys on the legendary Rhine; the gigantic remains of antique power profusely scattered over plain, mount, and forest; the thousand mixed recollections that hallow the ground; the stately Roman, the Stalwart Goth, the chivalry of the feudal age, and the dim brotherhood of the ideal world, have, here and there, a like stern record of their rememberance. Hence the florid mixture of the German muse; the classic, the romantic, the contemplative, the philosophic, and the superstitious—each the result of actual meditation over different scenes. As the Rhine flows so flows the national genius—by mountain and valley; the wildest solitude; the sudden spires of ancient cities; the moldered castle; the stately monastery; the humble cot; grandeur and homeliness, history and superstition, truth and fable, succeeding one another, so as to blend into a whole.

Deaf and Dumb.—To enter the world without a welcome—to leave it without an adieu—to suffer and be unable to communicate your sufferings—to stand a sad silent monument amid the joys of others, which you cannot understand nor conceive of—to be shut out of life—to carry within your bosom the buried seeds of happiness which is never to grow—of intellect which is never to germinate—to find even your presence afflictive, and not know whether you excite compassion or horror—a whole existence without one cheering sound—without one welcome accent; one exhilerating thought; one idea of the present; without one hope of the future; Oh! what a crowd of wretchedness covers, surrounds, and overwhelms such a deplorable victim of sorrow.

Now to throw over such a benighted being the sweet rays of intelligence; to open the intellect, and let it gush forth in streams of light and joy; to rouse the affections that they may know and love God, the giver of all things, merciful in his chastisements; to enlighten the soul, that it may see its origin and its destiny; to cause the lips to smile although they cannot speak; the eye to glisten with other emotions than those of sorrow; and the mind to understand, although it cannot hear; O, what a beautiful supplement to the benevolence of Heaven!

Pretty Good.—Tip was a tipler when we knew him. He was in the habit of lounging about one of the bar-rooms, taking every opportunity to get liquor free of expense. It was his way, when a glass was mixed and the back of the purchaser turned, to drain the glass, and slip slily off. The hostler had called for a glass of brandy, when Tip came in. He immediately thought of a trick, and left his brandy upon the bar while he stepped to the door. On returning, he saw the glass empty, and exclaimed, "Brandy and opium! enough to kill forty men! Who drank that poison I had prepared?" Tip was frightened; "I" stammered he—"You are a dead man," says Brush—"What shall I do," said Tip? "Down with a pint of lamp oil," answered Brush, and down went the pint of lamp oil; and Tip not only got over the poison, but the tippling too.—*Dunstable Tel.*

Fay, in his admirable letters from Europe, published in the New York Mirror, says that in walking through one of the splendid galleries of art in Genoa, "the valet pointed out a bust of Washington, informing me that he was a celebrated American *poet*. Long may his works last in their present binding."

Retirement.—As the dew lies longest and produces more fertility in the shade, so woman, in the shade of domestic retirement, sheds around her paths more permanent blessings than the man who is exposed to the glare of public life.

Thus the humble and afflicted heart receives better and more lasting blessings than the prosperous wordling whose very prosperity parches up and deteriorates his moral soil.

It is a good horse that never stumbles,
And a good wife that never grumbles.